

KAISER ENTERTAINS AMERICANS ON HIS YACHT



PARTY ON THE HOHENZOLLERN

It is said that Americans are not especially in favor with the new king of England, but the emperor of Germany still counts many of them among his personal friends, and often entertains them on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. The illustration accompanying is from a photograph of one of these yachting parties, the lady at the Kaiser's immediate right being Mrs. Goelet of New York.

CITY'S NEW TIPPLE

Buttermilk Adopted by Chicagoans as Best Hot Weather Drink.

It is Chasing Mint Julep From Bar and Has Relegated Sundae to Rear of Drug Stores—Dealers Busy.

Chicago.—Buttermilk—the drink that is making Chicago famous.

If you don't live strictly on a buttermilk diet during the hot weather you don't belong and dairymen, doctors, drug-store keepers, club men, caterers and restaurateurs have as much as agreed upon it.

According to people who devote much of their time to the laudable labor of selling thirst quenching beverages, buttermilk has for the last five years steadily increased in popularity as a hot-weather drink, until today it is the most sought after of all, having surpassed such rivals as the once-favored ice-cream soda, the mint smash or the entrancing hovers.

When the thermometer hovers between 88 and 95, buttermilk becomes the cup that cheers and never inebrates, no matter how plentifully imbibed. Drink experts say so. They say that this once more or less despised liquid is now called for more frequently than any other in country clubs, in drug stores, in hotels, in restaurants and in buffets.

It is served in the country clubs in

stead of highballs and other possibly attractive but certainly heating mixtures, being put up in long, cool-appearing cylindrical bottles. It is advertised in drug stores "from our own churn," and is outselling the soda and sundae. It is made by private families from "lacto-bacilli" tablets, which are placed in unskimmed milk. At hotels and restaurants it is served ice-cold in bottles made especially for buttermilk.

And why? Because for a long time physicians have been pointing out that it is the best hot-weather drink. They have said that it is the most easily digested, the most cooling, the most healthful. They have declared it even an excellent hot-weather food. And besides that, there are comparatively few people, it is said, who don't take to buttermilk naturally, like a duck to water.

"Buttermilk" queried Manager Marsh of the Borden Dairy company. "Why, we are selling more buttermilk right now than ever before. It is the Chicago summer drink, and we are in a position to know. It is being sold everywhere—because 'most everyone has a nickel to spare and 'most everyone likes buttermilk. Almost every retail store where they sell soft drinks is calling for buttermilk in large quantities this summer. And then a whole lot of it goes to private homes, too. It's a great drink, is buttermilk—the ideal drink."

"The sales of buttermilk increase every year," said Manager Bowman of the Bowman Dairy company, "and this year there is more of it sold, I believe,

than ever before. Of course, there is more sweet milk sold than buttermilk, but sweet milk is used for cooking and buttermilk is purely a drink. Within the last six years there has been a steady increase in the consumption of sweet milk, but buttermilk has certainly kept pace with it."

Out at the Lake Zurich dairies the foregoing statement were agreed with. "Why, it's remarkable the quantity of buttermilk that is being called for," said James Davidson, manager of the dairy. "We are shipping more of it to Chicago this year than ever before. If it isn't the favorite hot weather drink for Chicago, I'd like to know what on earth it is."

Others said that there was only one summer attraction in this city that could compare with the lake breeze and that was—Buttermilk.

Young Horse Thief.

Suffolk, Va.—Ralph Hezekiah Hinton, nine years old, possibly the youngest horse thief ever convicted, was found guilty in Justice Deberry's court on the second offense.

Owing to his youth there was no prosecution for the first horse stolen, but when he disappeared with Thomas Smith's horse he was pursued and captured after a four-mile chase by Hurricane Branch and a posse.

"Dry" For All Time.

Fresno, Cal.—Dry in perpetuity is the restriction placed by the Santa Fe railroad in all deeds to property in the new town of River Bank, which is to be a midvalley division point on that line. District Agent Hobart says it is the first town laid out by a railroad to exclude saloons for all time.

FRUITS AND NUTS

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION SUPPLANTING IMPORTED VARIETY.

Several Lines That Were Once Almost Wholly Brought From Abroad Are Now Largely Produced in This Country.

Fruits and nuts valued at \$458,000,000 have passed through ports of the United States during the last ten years. Of this amount, \$285,000,000 represents the value of imports from foreign countries, \$156,000,000 exports to foreign countries, \$12,000,000 receipts from non-contiguous territories of the United States, and \$5,000,000 shipments to those territories.

The value of fruits and nuts imported into and exported from the country in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910, was in round terms \$55,000,000, of which about one-third represented exports. A compilation made by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor gives the year's imports of fruits and nuts at \$36,000,000 and exports at \$19,000,000.

A study of the commercial movements during the last decade or two develops the fact that domestic production is rapidly supplanting certain classes of fruits formerly imported in large quantities. This applies especially to raisins, prunes and oranges. Certain other lines, in which local production is still insufficient to meet home consumption, continue to increase in value of imports, notably bananas, figs, walnuts, coconuts and almonds. Comparing the imports of the year just ended with those of one and two decades ago, imports of fruits and nuts as a whole have increased from \$21,000,000 in 1890 and \$19,000,000 in 1900 to about \$36,000,000 in 1910.

On the export side a far more rapid growth has occurred since 1890. In that year the total value of all fruits and nuts exported from the country was but \$4,000,000. In 1900 the total had increased to nearly \$12,000,000, and in 1910, about \$19,000,000. The principal articles contributing to this growth are apples, prunes, oranges, raisins, apricots, canned fruits and nuts.

Of foreign fruits consumed in the United States, bananas supply about one-third. The imported bananas come chiefly from Costa Rica, Honduras and Panama in Central America, the British West Indies and Cuba. Italy supplies practically all the lemons imported into the country. Of course, the Xante variety, produced in Greece, supplies most of the imports. Raisins, formerly coming in at the rate of \$2,000,000 per annum, chiefly from Spain and Turkey in Asia, have practically disappeared as an article of importation, and as above indicated, are now becoming an important article of export.

DEPENDS ON TEST OF THE GUN

Army Will Adopt Sixteen-Inch if Navy Finds It Can Use the Fourteen.

Sixteen-inch guns for the army will follow a successful test of 14-inch guns for the navy, according to Brig. Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance. The decision will hinge on the trials of the new navy rifles. "We still have an advantage over the navy," said General Crozier. "We can build guns more powerful than the toughest armor they can produce. The navy is pretty close to the limit of armor protection, and we have by no means built the most powerful guns of which we are capable. The navy is now proposing to arm its new battleships with 14-inch guns. Those rifles will be of higher power than the army 14-inch gun and consequently more powerful. If the navy adopts 14-inch guns as a permanent feature, we shall have to meet this advance in the fighting strength of warships. We shall then increase the power of our gun."

It was only a short time ago that the army adopted the 14-inch rifle. One of the new type has been completed and tested. Twelve others are now in the process of construction. It seems probable that an entirely new type will be adopted even before the batch of 14-inch guns has been completed.

OUR CIGARETTES IN CHINA

Consul General Charles Denby Says America Has Taught the Chinese to Smoke Them.

America has taught the people of the Chinese empire to smoke cigarettes. In a report to this government on foreign trade by Consul General Charles Denby of Vienna in which he described the class of foreign markets which may be created by American enterprise and then supplied, the consul general says:

"One of the most conspicuous examples of such a market is the demand for the cigarette in China. Ten years ago the cigarette was an article used in China by a small number of people, chiefly foreigners. The field attracted the attention of a group of American manufacturers who examined into it and decided to introduce the cigarette to the Chinese people by American methods. The result is that now the cigarette is popular throughout the empire."

NO POLO PONIES FOR CADETS

Washington Officials Won't Pay Cost of the Game at West Point—Major Out \$1,975.

Maj. J. M. Carson, Jr., quartermaster in the United States army, would be glad to dispose of \$1,795 worth of polo ponies. The ponies have been used by the West Point cadets in playing the game.

Maj. Carson, who has a kind heart but is not versed in the law, paid the \$1,795 for the ponies in April, 1909. Then he presented the bill in the regular way with his other accounts to the war department. The auditor of the war department squinted at the item and finally refused to reimburse the major.

By this time the major was getting a little anxious and appealed to the comptroller of the currency to reverse the auditor's decision. The comptroller of the currency seems to be as hard hearted as the auditor of the war department, for he has just handed down a decision leaving the major with his batch of polo ponies on his hands and no money to reimburse him.

The comptroller says that the appropriation for "horses, cavalry, artillery and engineers," under which the major thought he was authorized to buy the polo ponies, is not properly chargeable with such expenditure. The comptroller adds that he does not know of any other appropriation to which the amount can be charged.

The action of the comptroller will be almost as sad a blow to the cadets as it is to Maj. Carson, for it will mean that they will have to give up polo unless they play with cavalry horses or mules. It looks as if the major would have to give up about \$1,975 until he can dispose of the ponies.

COTTON LEADS OUR EXPORTS

Shipments of Natural Products Fall Off, While Manufactures Set New High Record.

Cotton, copper, illuminating oil, wheat—these articles, in the order named, formed the most important articles exported from the United States during the fiscal year just closed. The value of the cotton exported was \$150,000,000; of the copper, \$83,500,000; of the illuminating oil, \$62,500,000, and of the wheat, \$47,000,000.

Other articles of export ranked in value as follows: Flour, lard, tobacco, lumber, upper leather, corn, bituminous coal and lubricating oil.

In nearly all the articles of natural production there was a marked decline in the exports of 1910, as compared with previous years, while in certain manufactures the figures for the year are larger than for any previous year, and the total for all manufactures probably will exceed that of any earlier year. The bureau of statistics, which has given out these figures, has not yet completed the total value of the manufactures exported.

The falling off is most marked in corn, wheat, flour and meats, wheat falling from \$161,000,000 in 1892, the high year, to \$47,000,000 in 1910; corn from \$85,000,000 in 1900 to \$25,500,000 in 1910; flour from \$75,000,000 in 1893 to \$46,500,000 in 1910; lard from \$60,000,000 in 1906 to \$43,000,000 in 1910; bacon from \$46,000,000 in 1898 to \$18,500,000 in 1910; fresh beef from \$32,000,000 in 1901 to \$7,750,000 in 1910, and cattle from \$42,000,000 in 1904 to \$12,000,000 last year.

PANAMA DIRT FLYING FAST

Records Broken in an Unusually Rainy Month—Government Activity Extends Also to Sanitation.

Notwithstanding that the precipitation during the rainy month of June, 1910, in Panama was almost double that in the same month of 1909 and 1908, the work of excavation in the canal last June exceeded by 200,000 cubic yards the excavations in the corresponding period of the previous year. This fact was made known in a report to the war department on the progress of the canal operations. As an indication of the great strides being made in the work, the report showed that in June, 1904, the excavation amounted to 32,551 cubic yards, as compared to 1,305,141 cubic yards taken out last month.

Uncle Sam's physicians and sanitation experts who are responsible for the health of the men on the Panama canal job are taking no chances of infection. They have eliminated mosquitoes and a crusade on the house fly has been started.

The measures taken to exterminate the pest go so far as providing a law which requires street vendors of confectionery, fruits, pastry or anything else which may draw flies to keep their wares covered with wire screens.

American Trade With Territories.

Trade of the United States with its non-contiguous territories for the fiscal year just ended aggregated about \$190,000,000, according to statistics of the department of commerce and labor. The department contrasts this with the record of 1897, when the trade with non-contiguous territories aggregated only \$35,000,000. The largest percentage of gain during the past year was in the Philippines, to which the recent tariff act extended the privilege of interchange of merchandise free of duty. Imports from the Philippines in the 11 months ending with May, 1910, were valued at \$15,887,418 and exports at \$15,140,445.

Memphis Directory

HOUSE FRONTS

Beams, Channels, Angles, All Building Material requiring Iron, Iron and Brass Castings, light and heavy. Pattern Work, Blacksmithing, General Repairing of every kind for Old Mills, Compresses, Gears, Saw Mills, and Plantations, especially solicited. Mail orders guaranteed prompt attention. Write us. Livermore Foundry & Machine Co. 290 Adams Ave. Memphis, Tenn.

Fireplace Mantels

Call or write us for our bargain prices on MANTELS, TILING and GRATES. Over 200 designs on exhibition in our show room. We are the largest handlers of Mantels in the South. W. J. Northrup Mantel & Grate Company 64-66 S. 2d St., Memphis

ENGLAND'S FAMOUS GENERAL,

"CHINESE GORDON," used to say that the stomach ruled the world. But the man or woman who has suffered from Liver Trouble has a different opinion; it's THE LIVER. And there's just one known remedy which in its very nature seems to control liver-action, and that is

SIMMONS' In Yellow Tin Boxes Only

Liver Purifier

Its action is different. It never irritates the liver, but energizes it, cleanses the organ of all impurities and restores natural function. It makes your liver young again, without injury, harmlessly, but with all speed. Nothing like it. Cures Constipation absolutely, and never gripes.

At All Druggists, Everywhere, 25c. and \$1. A. B. RICHARDS MEDICINE CO., Sherman, Texas.

DYSPEPSIA

"Having taken your wonderful 'Cascarets' for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to 'Cascarets' for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail, and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."

James McGune, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J. Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. C. C. (Guaranteed to cure or your money back.)

HEARD IN A GROCERY STORY.



"I just had a fall on your sidewalk." "I am very sorry, my dear sir." "Well, I wish you would sell your sugar straight and put your sand on the sidewalk."

Those Cocked Hats. Dilly—My salary is knocked into a cocked hat this week. Dally—Why? Dilly—My wife's chantecler will take it all.—Town Topics.

It is easier to raise a disturbance than a mortgage.

Cut Out Breakfast Cooking Post Toasties

are in the pantry ready to serve right from the package. No cooking required; just add some cream and a little sugar.

Especially pleasing these summer mornings with berries or fresh fruit.

One can feel cool in hot weather on proper food.

"The Memory Lingers"

POSTUM CEREAL CO., Ltd. Battle Creek, Mich.

MAKES BRIDLE TO BUY BOOKS

Montana Prisoner Serving Long Term Is Eager to Spend Idle Time Profitably.

Douglass, Ariz.—C. C. Allen does not claim to be a master of the lyre, but the Douglass Chamber of Commerce and Mines has just received an appealing letter from him which shows that while he does not hope to get out of the state prison at Deer Lodge, Montana, yet he has employed his one shining talent well in hope of using his time behind the bars so well that when he gains his freedom he will lead a better life. Here is the letter, which explains itself:

"You may be surprised to receive this letter, as I am an inmate of Montana state prison. I am serving quite a long term here, and wish to put in part of my time studying. Having this in view, I have spent several months in tedious work upon a fancy horse hair bridle, in the hope that I should be able to raise enough money out of its disposal to purchase the books that I am in need of.

"It is in regard to this bridle that I take the liberty of addressing you, asking if you will take an interest in disposing of it for me. The bridle is made of thousands of strands of varied colored horse-hair, and it will be found useful and strong as well as a work of art. C. C. Allen, Box 7, Deer Lodge, Montana."

Allen probably sent his letter to Douglass in the hope that some cow-puncher or Mexican Vaquero, who delight in gay saddles and ornamental bridles and horse trappings, might offer a field for purchase.

Badgers as Woman's Pets.

Spokane, Wash.—A fad has been inaugurated by young women of Othello, Wash., which threatens to cause a rise in the badger market.

The fad is domesticating badgers as pets, and already several of these animals are enduring captivity. It is not an unusual sight to meet a badger in the street of Othello on an afternoon, in tow of its fair mistress.

The animals seem to take kindly to their new sphere and submit peacefully to the fondling of admirers.

Troops Will Fight Fires.

Washington.—President Taft has authorized the use of troops to fight forest fires in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

PROTECT THE BIRDS.

International Movement Submitted to Our Government.

Fourteen of World Powers Set Arrayed Against Butchery of Feathered Tribe of Globe for Millinery Ornamentation.

New York.—To array 14 of the world powers against the butchery of the birds of the globe for millinery ornamentation is the object of an international movement which has been formally called to the attention of the United States government from this city. Recommendations for the prohibition of this feather traffic by non-export and nonimport laws in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Russia, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Hungary, Austria, Bavaria and this country have just been filed with Secretary of State Knox at Washington by William Dutcher, president of the National Association of Audubon Societies, who represented the United States at the recent international ornithological congress in Berlin, where they were framed and unanimously indorsed by delegates from every part of the world.

For the first time in history the ornithological authorities in their international conclave are reported to have been able to unite upon some simple course of action that would best check the economic loss of billions of dollars each year that has been shown to result from the killing of the pest-destroying and plague-preventing wild birds of land and water.

Acting as an "international committee for the protection of birds," a score of ornithological experts selected from the nobility and scientists of 14 of the leading nations are placing before their governments the proposition of co-operation to break up the destruction of bird life by the worldwide traffic in feathers. Though the people of the country have come to extend reasonable protection to their birds in many states, the destruction of American bird life must go on as long as any foreign country continues to offer a market for the sale of the scalps of the birds of the United States, according to Mr. Dutcher. "Americans need the help of the

great world powers—as every other people need our help—to check the destruction of the birds who work for our common prosperity and health," he says. "Owing to the high prices offered for the plumes of white herons, birds of paradise, humming birds, albatrosses and similar species in the European markets, these birds have been slaughtered almost to the point of extinction. On the other hand, thousands of the valuable insectivorous wild birds and game birds of Europe are shipped here as cage birds and to make choice tidbits in our restaurants. Only by putting a stop to the export and import of birds butchered for commercial purposes can the nations of the earth hope to retain their valuable bird resources. It remains for the American people to take the first step in this very vital movement."

BEEBLE KILLING ELM TREES

Expert Who Examined Roosevelt's Chestnuts Reports Other Ravages in Four States.

New York.—A great plague of elm leaf beetles has swept over this section of the country this summer, according to Director Murrill of the Bronx botanical gardens. Mr. Murrill recently made a trip of investigation through four states and says that he found the condition of the elm trees alarming everywhere.

The beetle, however, is not the only enemy to the trees which is working. Mr. Murrill was called to Sagamore Hill, where he made an examination of the chestnut trees, which are Colonel Roosevelt's pride. When Colonel Roosevelt returned from Africa he sent word to the Bronx botanical gardens that something was wrong with his trees, and asked that an expert be sent to inspect them.

Mr. Murrill discovered that almost every tree on the colonel's estate was dead. The canker, a rapid-growing fungus, had started beneath the bark of the trees, and after killing the trees had spread quickly all over them. It traveled with surprising swiftness, and within two months caused thousands of dollars worth of damage.